# ORTHODOXI PARADOXES, Theoreticall and Experimentall.

OR

A Believer clearing truth by feeming Contradictions.

With an Appendix, called the Triumph of assurance.

By RALPH VENTING
of Immanuell Colledge in
CAMBRIDGE

The third Edition, with force marginall

#### LONDON

Printed by E.G. for I. Rethwell, at the Sunne and Fountaine in Paul Church-yard, and Hanne Min at the Crown in popes head Aney, 1648.

Goodyear.

TO THE

Colonell line in

Esquire, Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

s bound, to doe; an



char

requitall of many fact

vours which I have received from you,

A 2 were

were to spend my time and thoughts about that which I cannot attaine to: thankfully to acknowledge them is all I am able, and that I am as much willing as bound, to doe; and that this will be candidly accepted by you, I have more then ordinary ground to beleeve; having experimented your noble minde, to be like ere were

Piut. Mor.

that of Artukerses King of Perfea, who thought it as well becoming a Royalt minde, to accept of smal things from others, as to give great things to them; and this indeed is to be like-minded to God himselfe, who gives the greatest gifts to men, and acceptsthe smallest returns from them; for if they have not a Lambe, two Turtles shall

shall ferve the turne. This, noble Sir, hath incouraged me to dedicate these my first fruits, anathorknoffring unto your selfe, & under your name to present them to the world. Yet would Inot use your name for Patronage, having learned from the much noble and much-learned \* Verulam, not to account any Book worthy of

\* In augmentis Scient.

a Patron, which hath not truth to paironise it; which if it have, it needs no other Patron; which if this had not, I should be as unwilling to fet your name as mine own before it. As for the matter, though it feeme contradictorious, yet it doth but seeme so; for utraque pars est wera: and though it be made up of Para. doxes, A4.

doxes, yet they being grounded, not on Stoicisme, but Christianity, I hope they wil answer the name of Orthodoxe. Yet what can a man call Orthodoxe in this Heterodoxe age; wherein scarce any one thing is spoken or written, but every man Comments or Glosses upon it, interpreting, not as the Text speaketh, the truth requireth,

or the Author mean. eth, but as his Opinionative phansie plea feth to criticife; and this indeed might have beene an argument sufficient for me, to have kept these ensuing Paradoxes within my breast, and not have written them; or within my Study, and not have Printed them : but having had some approbati-A 5

on and importunity to make them publike, I thought it better to lay my selfe open to any censure, then to conceal any thing which may conduce to common good. Seeing therefore they are to goe abroad, how ever they speed, it will be no small honour to me, that you bid them welcome; and entertaine them, as that

that which doth and ever will, witnesse me to be,

Sir Your Worships devoted to serve you in the service of Christ.

Ralph Venning.

TO



**එර්රීම් ප්රථම් කිරීම් ප්රථම්** ආශ්රයේ සිදුම් සිදුම් ප්රථම් සිදුම් සිදුම් සිදුම් ප්රථම් සිදුම් සිදුම් සිදුම් සිදුම් සිදුම් සිදුම් සිදුම් සිදුම්

To the Readers.

Kinde Readers,

Hese Paradoxes, which
for the most
part of them
have laine by me these
many moneths, are at
last presented to publike view; not to
make me, but Christ,
and the mystery of
god-

godlinesse more perspicuously knowne in the world. That to me both in the first writing of them, and since in the often reading of them, they have beene not a little pro; fitable, I cannot but declare: and what ever my gaine hath beene, I wish you as ninch, and as much more, terque quaterque. If the spirit of God joyne with you

in reading of them, I beleeve you will finde that made cleare, in two or three lines, which many pages, if I say not Volumes, have left under a vaile; if it prove for give glory to God in Christ for your selfe and me; and pray for me, that God will give more of himselfe into me; that I may give out more unto you; and may be in all things things instrumentall to his glory and your good: which is the highest ambition of him, who willingly subscribes himselfe

Yours in all Christian service,

Ralph Venning.

# \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$.

#### The Contents.

- I Concerning God in Trinity and Vnity.
- 2 Concerning God the Father.
- 3 Concerning God the Sonne.
- 4 Concerning God the Spirit.
- 5 Concerning the Attributes of God.
- 6 Concerning election.
- 7 Concerning the Scriptures.
- 8 Concerning creation. Q Con

9 Concerning Angels.

10 Concerning Man.

11 Concerning sinne.

12 Concerning the Law.

13 Concerning grace.

14 Concerning the Lords Supper and Baptisme.

15 Concerning the Resurrection.

16 Concerning Heaven and Hell.

The rest are miscellaneous not contained under any distinct head:

Or-

### ORTHODOXE PARADOXES.

OR. A Beleever clearing truth by faming contradictions.

Concerning God in Trinity and Vnity.



PRIME E Beleeves that which reason cannot conprehend, yet there is

rea-

· λόγ ⑤·
verbum ⓒ
ratio; ⓒ
verbum est
ratio fidei.

\* reason enough why he should believe it.

God in three persons, among whom he denies not priority, yet grants eternity.

\* isosá-

y He beleives three \* persons in one God, two natures in one person, and one will in three persons.

4 He beleives that God is nothing leffe then the three persons and that the three persons are nothing more then God; (a) that they are of one God, in one God, and all but one God.

I loh.5.7.

5 He believes that the Father is not the son, nor the son the Father; yet (b) that the father and the son are one.

6 Hee believes that the father and the sonne are not the spirit; yet the father, son and spirit but one and the same undivided and indilible God.

7He beleeves that God is in himself and of himself; and yet he believes \* that God did not make himself.

He beleives that God is the Alpha and omno

\* Nibil ef caula lui

Omega

मं देश्यो खं

Omega \* the beginning and the end; and yet he beleives that God had never a beginning and shall never have end.

## Prlieves that

Concerning God the Father.

God is common to the three persons; yet he beleives, that the father doth that which the son and spirit can not (besaid to) doe.

the Father begate the

Sonne, and yet he beleives that the Father was not before he begate him.

11 He believes that the Father is \* greater then the Sonne, and vet he beleives that the Father and the Sonne are (\*) equall.

12 He believes that the Father is the first person in the Trinity, and yet he believes that the second and third person are as (\*) eter- Heb. 9.14. nall as he.

+ Milley. Ioh. 14 28

Phil-2.6.

III Con-

#### III.

Concerning God the

The Father is not the Sonne; and yet he beleives that whatfoever the Father is, the Sonne is the fame.

God hath no form, and yet he believes that Christ\* was in the form of God.

+ en proposi

018. Phil.2.6.

in Christ there be two natures natures, and yet he believes that Christ is uncompounded.

16 He beleives that Christ is not God and a man, and yet that he

is \* God man.

17 He beleives that the son of God and the Son of the Virgin, is but one Sonne.

18 He believes that Christ was of man, yet not by man 5 that he was the \* fruit of the wombe, but not the seed of the lornes.

19 He beleives that Christ remained what he was, and without J.1.17.

t

0

B change Bewros.

פרי בטו MAP NOC KOI NICE.

Luk. 1. 42

אבי עד

change became what he was not.

the \* Father of eternity
was borne in time.

he who made man, was made man.

he who was borne of the Virgin, did make his Mother.

Christ was before Abraham was; and yet he beleives that Abraham was borne long before him.

24 He believes that Christis the \* first-born a nong

Joh.1.3.

Ifa.7.14. Col.1.16.

Jo.8.58.

Mat.1, 1.

πρωτότοκοί. Ro.8.22.

God the Father was alwayes well pleased with his Sonne; and yet hee

B 2 be-

Math 3.17,

31 He

21 He beleives that Christ made Satisfaction \* once for all; and yet he believes that Christ doth make intercession every day.

22 He beleives that Christ is in the body, yet not included in it; that he is out of the body, yet not excluded from it.

33 He beleives that where ever Christ is, there is God-man; and yet he believes not that Christs humanity is every where.

34 He beleives that Christ hath and shall

d

have B 3

\* spare. Heb 9.26. 18.

Iohn 1.14: John 3.13

Mat.1.13.

Mat. 26.31

Luke 1.55 Revel-5.10

\* in th Kóczastátu. Ioh.12.26 have a Kingdome in this world; and yet he believes that Christs Kingdome is not \* of this world.

IV.

Concerning God the Spirit.

Ioh. 14:16

(g) 1 Joh. 5

35 HE beleives that the Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Sonne; and yet he believes the Spirit to be the (g) fame being with the Father and the Sonne.

36 He.

36 He beleives that God hath no corporeall members 5 and yet hee believes that the spirit is \* the singer of God.

The believes that the Father fent forth Gal.4.

The Sonne, and that the Sonne fent forth the Spirit; and yet he believes that they were never separated the one from the other.

Luk 24.
39.
Mart. 12
20.
Luk. 1 1. 20
UNX
Gal. 4.4.
Exact. 8.14.
31.18. Des. 14.

al can. Vall nothin

Concerning Gods Attributes.

He beleives that in God,
B 4 that

42 He

Gods will and power are equall; and yet he be lieves that God can do what hee never will doe.

God doth all that hee wils to doe; and yet he believes that God wils that to be which he never doth.

44 He believes that Gods willing of sinne is rather a permission then a willing; and yet he believes it to be a willing permission.

Gods nill is one 5 and
B5 vet

Pfal. 135.6 2 Sam. 16.

10.

yet that his will is ma-

nifold.

46 He believes that though men leave the will of God undone, yet his will is never disappointed.

47 He believes that God can doe all things; and yet hee believes there is that done in the world which God cannet doe.

48 He believes that (i) God would that all men should be saved; and yet he believes that his will is not changed, nor frustrated though many are damned.

Tim. 2.3

God wills nothing but what is just; and yet he beleives that \* justice is no rule to God's will.

God is alwayes just; and yet he knowes that God (k) punisheth fome men when they have done what he bid them doe.

for He beleives that holinesse, mercy and justice are in God; and yet he beleives that there are no adjuncts nor qualities in him.

5 He beleives that

Things are not just, and then God wills them; but God wills them, and then they are just.

(k) Ifa.

and yet he beleives

that God never chang-

eth places. 46 He

1 King. 8.

27.

56 He believes that God foreknew things; and whatever Ads is.18 he foreknew to be, must needs be; and yet hee beleives that Gods

\* foreknowledge was not the cause of their

being.

57 Hee fees that the things which God knowes are variable and changing; and yet he beleives that the knowledge of God never changeth.

58 He believes that God shewes mercy even then when he executes justice; and that God

executes

Eccle.1.

Ezr.9.13.

Orthodoxe Paradoxes.

executes justice when he sheweth mercy.

VI.

Concerning Election.

TIPOON-TO ANT INS Ad. 10-34.

Ro.3,26.

Eph-1.4.

(1) Eph, 1.4.II.

59 E believes that God is no \* respector of person,; and yet he believes that God elected some, and left others, when hee found no difference.

60 He believes that none were (1) elected but in and by Christ; and yet he beleives that Christ is not the

cause

## Orthodoxe Paradoxes.

cause of election.

61 He believes that God never made any man on purpose to reprobate him; and yet he believes that God ever purposed to \* reprobate fome men.

Ezech.33.

Sou don má-ZHI.

VII.

Concerning the Scriptures.

HE believes that Plat. 12 6. God is true; and yet he believes that God doth

doth not speake the word, because the word is true; but that the word is true because God speaks it.

\* 7: 720 1700 181 \* no man knowes the mind of God; and yet hee believes that the scripture containes his will.

Yum,200

64 He believes that the Scriptures were written by men subject to errour; and yet he believes that there is no errour in them.

2 Tim.3.

65 He believes there is no contradiction in Scripture; and yet he findes

P.a P9.7,8

finds the same thing (m) commanded and (m) Gen.

(n) forbidden. 66 He beleives that the Scriptures are true,

and that they are from God; because the world doth not beleive them. of the z but a to

(n)Gal.

## VIII.

Concerning creation.

67 HE beleives that God wrought fix diges ; and yet hee beleives that God kept an everlasting Sabbath. 68 He

xsie

I He beleives that

were created \* by the

mord of his mouth.

the creation was ended in fix daies; and yet hee believes that creation is continued in providence every day.

t X.

Concerning Angels.

TE believes that the Angels are Heb. 2.7. better then himselfe; and yet he believes himfelfe to be better then Heb.1.14. they.

73 He beleives that Angels know GoD more perfectly then

Saints

(e) Eph. 3.

\* modumitkide sopico Much varying wildom, Saints on earth doe; and yet he believes (o) that to the Angels is made known by the Saints the \* manifold wisdome of God.

X.

Concerning Man:

74 HE beleives that man did enjoy blessednesse before hee fell; and yet he believes that man was never sure of blessednesse before he lost it.

75 He beleives that

and yet he believes that

many (q) men are Gods.

(q)P[al.82

Deut.1.17

person; and yet he believes that he may reverence one man more then another.

Deut- 5.16

80 He beleives that he is bound to love all men \* as himselfe; and yet he believes that he breaks no Commandement, though he hate some men with \* a perfect hatred.

James v.9.

as orsward.

After the lame minner, not as much.

\* II 72II
INJU
P(1.139.

31.

XI.

confideth that he

Sin advided

XI.

mes concer ed and bor

Concerning sinne.

81 HE knowes that hee was not when Adam was; and yet he believes that hee finned when Adam did.

82 Hee beleives that finne had no being; and yet he believes that God knowes it.

83 Hee knowes not, nor can hardly perceive how hee becomes a finner by generation;

and

Rom. 5.

Pial.44.21

Pfal.

and yet he beleives and (r) confesseth that he was conceived and borne in sin.

### XII.

Concerning the Law.

\* Aoyor

(s) Joh. T.

17.

84 I E beleives that the \* Law was from the beginning; and yet he beleives that it was (s) first given to Moses.

85 He knowes that when the Law was given, it was faid, doe this and live; and yet hee

beleives

Rom.10-5

beleives that there was no (t) Covanant of Galigairs workes fince Christ was promised.

86 He beleives that \* circumcision is cast out of the Church; and yet he beleives that every Saint is a \* circumcised Phil.3.3.

person.

87 He beleives that Christ obeyed and (n) fulfilled the Law for him; and yet he beleives that the Law is to be (x observed by him.

88 He beleives the Law to be (y) abolished; and yet he beleives that Christ came not

(z) to

Gal 1.5

Math.5.17.

Math. 5.19. Jam. 2.11.

Rom.3.31. Esh. 2.150

Rom. Ic.

16 τα λυσαι

(2) to destroy it.

Mat.5.17. \*Gal. 3 10,

89 He knowes there is a curse denounced aganst them that breake the Law; and yet he beleives that himselfe shall not be (a) cursed, though he never kept it.

Rom. 8,1,

Rom.3. 28

Gal.5 23.

I Time.

Phil. 3.9.

90 He knowes he \*cannot be justified by the Law; and yet he beleives that the (b) law cannot but justifie him.

91 He eagerly purfues the (c) workes of righteousnesse; but doth most peremptorily reject the (d) righteonsnesse of workes.

XIII.

and yet hee

#### XIII.

Concerning Grace,

92 TE beleives that L Christ by his merits, \* did purchase Eph. 1.14. falvation for him; and yet he beleives that his falvation is of\* grace.

93 He beleives that God will not (e) acquit Nahum.1. the wicked; and yet he beleives that God (f) justifies \* the ungodly.

94 He beleives that (g) by faith without the workes of the Lamme are Rom. 3. C2 justified

Eph.2.8.

Rom.4.5.

में बंगाहित.

Orthodoxe Paradoxes. 34 justified; and yet hee beleives that (h) faith James 2. 24.26 without workes doth not justifie. 95 He knowes that grace is much \* relisted; Ads 7. 51. and yet he beleives that there is nothing 2Cor.5,14 Workes to \* Frefiftibly. wincity 96 He beleives that he cannot be faved by his working; and yet he beleives that he is Phil. 2.12. to (i) worke out his own Salvation, with feare and trembling. savialed althe Lawre one

## XIV.

Concerning the Lords
Supper and Baptisme.

97 HE beleives that they who are Baptized may not be members of Christ; and yet believes that they who are Baptized may be members of the Church.

98 He finds no expresse warrant for the Baptizing of any infants; and yet hee finds that it is thought

C2 war-

warrantable that some should be Baptized.

99 He beleives that beleivers are much the better for Baptisme, and yet he beleives that the (k) washing of water doth them no good.

flesh and drinkes the blood of Christ, and lives by it; and yet he never takes the flesh and blood of Christ into his mouth.

the bread and wine are not the body and blood of Christ; nor that

Christ

1 Tet.3.21.

t

e

S

Christ is in them or under them; and yet (1) when he takes 1 Cor, io. them he partakes of 16. Christ

### XV.

Concerning the resurredion.

HE knowes that when he dyes, his body may conduce to the making up of many beings; and yet at the refurrection, he shall have all his, and they want none of theirs. 103 He

the Saints deceased want no happinesse; and yet he beleves that they shall not (m) be made perfect till the resurrection.

Heb. 11.40

### XVI.

Concerning heaven and Hell.

Heat in heaven his desire shall never want satisfaction; and yet he beleives that satisfaction shall never

never breed Saciety.

von to be Gods dwelling place; and yet he beleives that the \* heaven of heavens cannot containe him.

in hell sinners are ever dying; but shall never dye.

there is no goodnesse in hell; and yet he beleives that (n) God is there.

The enfuing Paradoxes
I call Miscellaneous, not
observing order or
C 5 Me

לאיכל

Pal. 139.8.

# MISCELLANEOUS PARADOXES Practicall,

OR

A Beleiver clearing Truth by Experience, though by feeming Contradictions.

\* what must I do to be saved; and yet he never expects to be saved by doing..

2 He knowes that he is

में भा की मणाओं प्रश्नित एक्टीकी; Rom. 8. 3.

is as much indebted to God as any man ; and vet he beleives that God will never\* charge the debt upon him as he will upon other men.

2 He admires God that he shewes him mercy ; and yet he beleives that God could not be (a) just if hee should not doe it.

4 He enjoyes what he longs for ; and yet his foul keepes longing.

5 He is every day purging out the old leaven; and yet he be-(Cor. 57. leives (b) that he is unleavened. 6 He

Rom.3.26.

i (vuos.

6 He is every day indeavouring in the strength of Christ to root sinne out of him; and yet he is \* contented it should be within him while God will fuffer it to be there.

7 He feares to commit sinne more then any man; yet when'tis committed there is no man (c) feares it lesse then he.

8 He grieves that ever he sin'd at all; and yet (d) bleffeth God that Rom. 6.17. he was once a sinner.

9 It sads his soule that

Not with the for but with the will of God which ocrmitsthe fin for a time.

Rom. 7.24 25.

is not be.

31 He confesseth him-

felfe

felfe to be a Scarletfinner; and yet lookes on himselfe as a milkewhite Saint.

14 He beleives that God hath (k) forgotten his sinne\*, and will remember it no more; and yet he beleives that God (l) sees sinne in him.

he is \*borne of God; and yet he findes by experience that he fin-

that he is a sinner; and yet is not ashamed to confesse himselfe a sinner.

Jer. 31.34. לאיזבר

2 Cor, 12.

મુમ્મમમાર્થ-૧૦૬ દેશ જો ઉત્તર્ધ Hof. 3. 1.

imigiNt. Act 17:20• In against his God; because God loves him; and yet he doubts not but god (m) loves him though he sin against him.

18 He beleives that God lets no man's sin goe unpunished; and yet God \* winkes at some mens sinnes.

doth weepe for forrow; and yet he rejoyceth when he weepes.

he is not as yet deliver defrom feares 5 and yet he beleives that he is

delivered

delivered from (0) what he feares.

21 He affects and strives to be the highest Saint; and yet is contented to be the lowest.

22 He is often times disappointed of his joyes; and yet he alwayes (p) joyes in his Heb. 3 17. disappointments.

23 He is willing to dye \* daily; yet daily prayes to live longer.

24 He accounts his life but as a bubble ; and yet he priseth it a bove the whole world.

25 He cannot say he is dead, and yet he dyes daily:

Jer. 3. 19.

Ka9' nuipar. Gal. 2,20,

daily; and though hee live, yet he fayes (r) that it is not he.

26 He beleives that he shall once dye; and yet he beleives that he shall live with God for ever.

himselfe to death, least he sinne; and yet he thinkes he sins if he dye not daily.

28 He knowes that though he dye, death cannot take away his life.

19 He accounts him felf \* lesse then the least of all mercies; and

yet

智品

his own, yet all things are his; he is often in wants, yet still a-bounds.

e

S

t

33 He lives when he hath no lively-hood; and is maintain'd, though he want maintenance.

When

Bios xmpis

from him; and yet he (t) would nor have his own will done.

Matt.26.39

his own and follows it; and yet he is ruled by anothers will.

2 Sim. 24.

41 He doth all the good he doth out of choise; and yet he cannot chuse but doe it.

42 He is never willing to be alone; yet often refuseth to be with company.

43 He loves nothing but what he knowes; and yet there is what he loves beyond what he knowes.

44 He

which he feekes for, and yet keepes feeking when he hath found.

he goes not to heaven for holynesse; and yet he beleives that he canot goe (n) there without it.

ough why God may damne him; but he sees more reason why God should save him.

47 He dares not justifie himselfe, yet cannot thinke that God will condemne him.

48 He disornes all the duties

Mat. 5.8.

duties he performes; and yet beleives that God doth owne them all.

49 He is sometime without bread to put to his mouth; and yet he \* fares delicionsly every day.

50 He sees god in all his providence, yet never beheld him with

his eyes.

51 He confesseth that his heart sometime commits Idolatrous Adultery against God; and yet he beleives that God will never give him \* a bill of divorse.

deppuiveres λεμπςώς.

52 He वे मा विमान के निकार

52 He knowes God's dwelling is not with flesh, yet an heart of flesh is his habitation.

53 Temptations are a griefe to him, and ye \* hee rejoyeeth though he fall into many temptations.

doth live on earth, but hath his \* conversation in heavon.

no man can be borne twice, and yet he beleives that every Saint is \* borne againe.

there is more in Christ,

James 1. 2. πάσαι χαραν,&c.

Πολίτδυα Phil. 3.20.

सें/किंग्ये इंडियम् then he needs ; yet lesse then all will not content him, nor serve his turne.

57 He beleives that all other Saints belide himselfe are filled with the fulnesse of God; and yet he beleives that himselfe hath never the leffe. smire lo mist

58 He beleives that no man can see God and live, yet his life is in feeing God.

59 He beleives that God faves men (y) free Eph 2.5. ly, and yet he beleives that Christ bought (z) falvation for them. | Tim-2.6.

60 He

Mai. 26,12.

God will reward him for all he doth for God; and yet what sever he doth for God, (b) God doth it in him.

God is alwayes giving out himselfe to the being of creatures and faith of Saints; and yet remaines as full as ever he was.

fo cleare to him as Godlinesse; and yet there is nothing more mysterious.

63 There is no man denies himselse but he,

પાંડિય કેલ કાળકાઉનં વા પાડકોલાળા. Luk 17.

rit (e) led into duties, and led out of them by the same Spirit.

68 He cannot demonstrate what he knowes

in beleiving; and yet his knowledge by faith is as cleare as any demon-

Stration.

69 He beleives that his qualifications do not cause Gods love; and yet he might question whether God lov'd him if he were not (f) qualified.

I John I. 6 and 2. 5

70 He priseth righteousnesse at an high rate; and yet he accounts his righteousnesse nelle no beter then \* dung.

exuganov.

71 He knowes that he can never attaine to the perfection of God; and yet he labours to be perfect as God is per- Phil 3.12. fect.

72 He is of all men most humble, yet none hath an heart (b) lifted up as he. 2 Cor. 7.4

73 He drinkes Gall and wormewood, yet accounts it sweeter then the honey or the honeycombe.

74 There is none fo vile among men as he; yet there is none a-

D<sub>3</sub> mong

mong men so honourable.

of himselfe, though the world despise him; and yet despiseth himselfe, though God thinke highly of him.

76 He is the meekest man upon all the earth, yet none so an-

gry as he.

77 He would willingly be the best of Saints; yet is willing that every one should be better then himselfe.

78 He beleives that God doth alwayes heare his *Prayers*, and

yet

yet he often goes with out that he Frayes for.

79 There are none fo much in love with peace as he, yet none maintaine such a con-Stant warre.

80 He beleives that he shall never be infinite and vet he beleives that he shall be filled with an infinite God.

81\* He is carefull in nothing, yet none for carefull as he.

82 He beleives that though he lie in the (i) grave a thousand yeares; yet he shall be D4 with

magrin.

eiµra.

Luk.16,22

with God as (k) soone as he dyes.

83 He esteemes his name as a precious dyntment, ye cares not who reviles him.

84 He is importunate to prevaile with God, and yet he thinkes not to prevaile \* for his importunity.

85 He beleives that none knows the heart but, God; and yet he meets with many Saints who can tell him his heart.

86 He beleives tis life eternall to know God, and yet he accounts it his happinesse.

री वे गांधे वंश्वीकी वा to be knowne of God.

87 Hefinds that grace never waxeth old; though it be ever growing; but that the elder 'tis, the newer'tis.

88 He beleives that a man converted is the same man that he was before; and yet he beleives that he is more man, and more then man.

89 He doth not know his own wants, and yet he makes them knowne to God.

90 He is no Prophet, and yet his prayers are (1) Propheses.

D5 91 He

1 loh.5.1

91 He is afraid to thinke of God least he wrong him; and yet beleives that he should wrong God, If he should not thinke of him.

Cor. 1.

92 He knowes that idiots are not fit for counsellors, and (m) yet out of them God takes his Sages.

93 He findes that the love of God hath beighth and depth without ends ; length without points; breadth, yet no lines; that it is (\*) circular, yet fils every angle.

Emblema eternitati.

> 94 He would be any thing

thing rather then nothing; yet he would be nothing if that may exalt his God.

•95 He beleives that man's will doth freely turne to God; and yet that man hath not (\*) freewill to turne to Phil.2.13 God.

96 He gives no price for grace, and yet he values it above all price.

97 He loves the confolations of God; but the God of consolations is his love.

98 He feares God, and yet is not afraid of God.

99 He knowes that fimilitude hath some lovelinesse in it; yet he doth account hypocrisic the more odious because of its similitude to Religion.

fome have grace who cannot define it; and that fome can define it, who have it not.

pilgrimage, and yet he is never from home.

God tempteth no man; and yet he beleives that \*God tempted Abraham.

James 1-13

Gen. 22.1.

103 He

low least God should leave him; and yet he beleives that God will never doe it.

having made a promise, he ought to be as good as his word; and yet he thinkes he may goe from his word to goe to \*truth.

a Saint hath a vocation on earth; but that earth is his Avocation.

manded him to love his neighbour, and yet God requires \* all his

Magis amica veritas.

כללבב

heart

heart for himselfe.

folly in the world and much confusion; and yet he sees wisdome and order therein.

108 He cannot thinke that his soule was ever absent from his body since it came in; yet he finds it often so drawn out to God, that he even thinkes it (n) separated.

a Cot. 12 2

Job. 6.15.

Rom. 7.25.

dience is most compleat, he doth not rejoyce in that; and though it be incompleat, (p) he can rejoyce notwithstanding that.

tto When he is most inlarged, and his foule is upon the wing in Prayer, he doth not beleive his acceptance for that; when he is at the lowest and most confin'd, he beleives his acceptance notwithstanding that.

111 He knowes that he was once an (q) enemy to God, and yet he beleives that God was never an (r) enemy to Jer. 31.33

112 He knowes that God did never offend him, and jet God intreates him to be reconeiled 112 He

Col.1.21

ભંદુ માટે માટેસ ૧૧૦-નીળંલા

113 \* He hath an eye to the recompense of reward, and yet he looks after nothing but God.

all Saints have a zeale for God, yet all that have a zeale for God are not Saints.

all things are ordered by providence, yet time and chance happeneth to all.

peneth to all.

116 He lookes to

things that are invisible, and yet his eye never wants an object.

117 He is one that accounts all things \* losse for

ופינה

Enicial.

for Christ; yet accounts not himselse a looser thereby.

118 He beleives that every Saint is carefull to avoid finne; yet every one that is carefull to avoid finne is not a Saint.

hinders acceptance but finne, yet finne doth not (s) hinder his acceptance.

120 He hath no \* sufficiency of his own, and yet he is able to doe (u) all things.

121 He is no \* manferver; and yet he is willing 1 Tim.1.

2 Cor.3.5.

Phil.3: avbgomáprozos. willing to serve any

nothing, hath nothing, can doe nothing; and yet no man is, hath, or can doe, so much as he.

123 He is what he was not, and is not what he was; and yet still is the same man.

for wages, yet hath an eye to the recompence of remard.

glorifie God that he may be glorified of God, that he rified of God, that he may

John 17-1.

may gloryfie God.

lives to dye, and dyes to live; yea he is dead while he lives, and lives when he dyes.

lives in another and for another; He seeks not himselfe when he aimes most at his own good: God is his all, and his all is God's; he aimes at no end but the glory of God, of which there is no end.

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## An Appendix OR

The Triumph of Assurance over the Law, Sinne, the World, Wants, and present Injoy-ments.

Hen the allblessed Spirit of the everliving and ever-loving God hath given his testimony, and

and fet his Seale to the Soule, which before fate quavering and trembling at the doore of hope, that God doth own, accept and pardon it : when he comes and kisseth it with the kisses of his mouth, and poures out the savour of his sweet oyntments upon it, Oh! what a \* calme is there in the foule ! Oh what Halcyon days doth it then live in ! it injoyes a Inbilee in every moment: Oh the holy claspings and celesticall interweavings of love! Oh

eighen ja-

Oh the breathings and mutuall streamings forth of love, that are between God and this foule ! Oh the ineffable mystery which lies in their reciprocall injoyment ! you, (nay it felfe) can scarcely tell, who injoyes, and who is injoy'd; who fills, and who is filled; who possesseth, and who is possessed : there is such a spirituall mixture in their union, without confusion or composition. Time stealeth away in these injoyments, and is not perceived

ceived, the soule is so bufily imployed in taking in, and going out to God. Houres are not accounted for minutes, nor dayes for houres; it rather feems an Eternity then Time. Oh how doth the foule dance and leap for joy within it selfe, at the harmonious melody, and well-tun'd Musick, which is plaid within it by the finger of God! Oh the heavenly laughter which arifeth in it from the gentle touches of the Spirit upon the tender conscience

ence! Oh how is it ravish'd with the shining forth of the rayes of light, and the flowerings forth of love! the soule forgets its selfe to mind God, or rather minds it selfe in minding God. Am I in heaven, or is heaven in me? is time gone up, or eternity come downe? Oh what a concentring of happinesse doe I finde within me! me thinkes I lee the first fruits of Canaan brought into my hungring foule, upon the Staffe of confolation E

Flore lucis & amuis.

on, by the two supportters of the Saints, Christ and the Spirit. Me-thinkes I heare my Beloved calling, arise my love, my dove, my faire one, and come away; come forth from among the clefts. (a) Let me see thy face, for sweet is thy voyce, and thy countenance comely: arise my love, and come away. Oh how doe the lovefpeaking words of Christ affect the heart, and even transport the foule into admiration! all the pangs of the new-birh, all the throwes

Can. 2.13.

throwes of its travell, all its after-births of forrow are now forgotten, and swallowed up in ravishment, in raptures, for joy that this man-Child of affurance begotten by the Spirit of God, is at last borne into the foule; the foule is now furrounded with the glittering rays of the Sunbeames of love; it even weepes for joy; it is even ficke of love, while healed by it. Now it begins to feast it selfe on loves, and to cheare it selfe with the bride-E 2 groomes

C

groomes voyce.

Cant. 4.7

My beloved hath pronounced me (b) faire, and there is no spot in me: now the day of mine espensalls is come; wherein all the hidden treasures, all the \* precious jewels, all the vast possessions, all the sparkling beauty, all the glorious holinesse, all the divine wisdome, all the all-sufficient power, yea all the all of

Christ is made over to me. what shall I feare now, who am more then a\* Congerour? what

Варопра.

Ro.8.37.

fhall I want, who have

all things richly to injoy ? (c) who shall lay Rom. 8.33. any thing to my charge being freed from all my sinne? what shall burt me, what shall daunt me, who have love to centinell, and power to guard me? I am one with love, and nothing shall dissolve this Knot of love; (d) nothing shall sepa- Rom. 8-35. rate betweene my Beloved and me: for he is mine, and I am his for ever.

Now I shall in short lay downe how fuch a Saint to whom the E<sub>3</sub> Lord

Lord by his Spirit hath given testimony of his union with Jesus Christ, is born above the Law, above sinne, above wants and troubles, above the world, yea above what he hath from God here in grace and by grace.

I.

His Triumph over the Law.

The Law is so farre from being a Boanerges to such a Saint, that that it speaks him faire and calshim (e) bloffed; G1.5.23. the Law comes not to him (as of old from Sinai ) with terrible thundrings; but it paf-Seth by as a \* Still voice: being silenc'd by Jesus Christ, who hath stopt its mouth and feal'd it up from curling. Doe this and live, is no law to him; and cursed be every one that abideth not in all things of the Law to doe them, infers no curse upon him; fuch statutes are all repeal'd as to him; and the date of all fuch pa-E4 tents

tents is expir'd. The Law cannot without injustice serve and arrest on him as an unrighteous person; though he be not as vet without finne. For the large bills of inditement which the Law had to charge upon him, are all cancell'd; and what ever it plead against him, it can never cast him. He hath an everlasting Councellor, a righteons Advocate at Gods right hand: yea and Gods discharge within his owne breaft for his Acquittance. Free-

Free-grace doth class him within her armes as her hearts-delight; mercy embraceth and embo omes him as her dearest darling; and for grace and mercies fake, the very judge and justice it selfe is become his friend. So that though he be found a breaker of the Lim, yet a pardon makes up that breach, and that the Law may not fuffer wrong, nor have any complaint to make, the debt is paid by his furety for him; which gives God as CUL Es much

τα εα β**λτης** 16μ8. much content, and makes as much to the Saint's discharge, as if he himselfe had paid the debt; yea, Jesus Christ hath made God more reparation, then ever the Saint by breaking the Law did doe him wrong: and God is more contented and better pleas'd with the Satisfaction of Christ, then he was ei ther discontented or displeas'd for the breach of the Law. So that the Law may with as much equity curse Christ himselfe, as curfe

curse the Saint. For as Christ was in the world, well-pleasing and acceptable, yea altogether levely in his Fathers eye : \* fo is the Vxer claref-Saint in Christ and for Christ. And of this righteousnesse hath Christ himself convinced the world, in that he is to fit for ever at his Fathers right hand in glory : (f) to Phil 2.8.9. which honour and dignity he had never been (as now he is in the behalfe of Saints ) advanced, if he had not fulfilled his fathers will

cit in radit

will, and paid all dues and demands to the utmost farthing. And on this account, though a Saint cannot keep the Law, his righteousnes is not (though his obedience be) the lesse compleat : for he is compleat in Christ who hath \* outlaw'd the Law, and turned the curse into a bleffing; and though a Saint cannot be justified by the Law, yet the Law it selfe cannot but (e) clear him, and give him the white-stone of

Rom.8.2.

Gal. 5. 18.

livi

absolution.

11.

His Triumph over linne.

He strength of sinne which is the Law being taken away, sin it selfe is the lesse less hate dreadfull. The Saint is already (b) freed from fin, though he be not as yet free from finning. He can therefore rejoyce in his spirit, though sinne fan ill neighbonr 7 dwell in the flesh; for he hath more good in Christ for

Sediraia-

דמו שום דוו amagrias. Rom. 6.7.

for him, then there is evill in sinne against him; and Godis more pleas'd with him for christ's Sake, then he was displeas'd with him for fin's Sake. 'Tis true, he would not sin against his God who loves him, and yet he doubts not but God loves him though he sinne against him. He knowes that God would never have left sinne in him, if he coud not have lov'd him notwithstanding that. Though he be [oh that he were not] faithfathlesse; and act oh that he did not 7 unbecomnig a Sonne; vet his God is faithfull, and will never act (i) unbecoming a Fa-Moreover he ther. fees that God orders this very corruption to his owne glory, and many times ufeth his finning to kill his finne. It makes much to his forrow, that his heart is false; but it makes more to his joy, that his God is true : it sads him much that he is fo finfull; but it much more glads him that Christ is holy

Ifai.63.16.

1 Cor-1 30

## The Triumph of assurance.

το σώματις το δανάτο τότο. holy: for this (k) holine fe being made his, it is as much for his ac. ceptance and falvation as if he himselfe were without finne. He shall ere long be rid of, fet free from, and tri umph over this \* body of death, which makes much to his joy; and in the intrim he is not joyleffe; for his interest in God doth abide as fure, as if there were no sinne within him. Sinne may interrupt his communion, it shall never break off his union with God. were

his fins tenne thousand times tenne thousand more then they are, he could (1) laugh them all to scorne, even then when he mournes over them; in regard of any prejudice or impediment they can be to his everlasting safety. Gods heart is fo fet upon him; Gods affections are so glued to him; (m) Gods bowels doe so yerne towards him; that how ever God find him he will never forfake him, having taken him for better for morfe. Nay, I adde, that

I Cor. 15.

Hof. 11.8. Hof 3.1. notwithstanding sinne abiding in him. So. that the Saint takes more o incouragement from God then discouragement from sinne: for though the ocean of his sinne be deep; yet the deepe-sea of Gods mercies is bottomleffe.

Though his fin reach unto the clouds; the mecies of his God are above the heavens; though his finne

(p) over-

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(p) over-flowes him, yet the grace of his God \* overflowes his fin. In fine, Christs righteousnesse hat so (q) cover'd his sinne, that God can see none in him, which is not satisfied for, and par-

Rom-5.20.

1 Tim.1.
14.

ὑστρεπλιόνασι.

Heb. 10.12

### III.

doned.

His Triumph over wants and troubles.

As for his wants and troubles, he is not troubled at them;

them; but bids all welcome with this the will of the Lord be done.

He hath more comefort in his Ben nies, though they be sonnes of forrow; then others have in their Benjamins, though they be Sonnes of the right hand. Though it be some-time low-water with him, and his comforts ebbe ; yet the high-springs of his joy and consolation are not lost; but swallowed up in the Ocean of love, where they are referved for him to

an

an appointed time. Though he be not alwayes the Subject of comfort, yet his comfort is alwayes fure in the object offaith; and 'tis hid for him even Pfal.97.21. then when 'its hid from him. He knowes what gloomy-dayes and darke nights meane as well as the brightest thinings and the fairest mornings; and is not discontented thereat. (r) He would not be delighted in unlesse! God will; 'tis the will of God he looks after and how it comes he

2 Sam. 15.

cares

cares, not; whether clothed or naked, it is welcome. To have any thing or nothing; to abound or to want; to rejoce or be forrowfull; to be full or empty; to fast or to feast; to live or die, is all one to him who accounts nothing his joy but this, to be in all things as God would have him. He is one that would not be at his own choise, (s) but quiets himselfe in Gods determination. If God fend him comforts, he accounts not them, but God

Pfal.39.9.

God his comfort; and if God take them away he is not displeased; for he is not comfortlesse in their absence. He is not so coy-natur do but being overpower'd by the spirit, he can take any thing well at Gods hand; and be as well pleased with God (t) when he takes from him, as when he gives to him. He knowes he is alwayes going to heaven; and whether his way be paradise or mildernesse; strew'd with Roses or beset with Thornes

Job. 1.21.

Thornes it's all one to h m: Gods will is welcome to him as drinke to a thirsty man, whether it be brought in Gold or Glasse. He loves nothing for its own fake, but any thing as Gods allowance. If God will take him to heaven, he will goe; If God will have him stay, he will stay: If God move, he moves; If God stand still, he pitcheth his tent, and stirres not. Hee often wants livelihood, and yet lives; for though others, may have

have the things, they want the comfort; and though he want the things, yet he hath the comfort. And therefore hee can part with his dearest injoyments, and trample upon his choisest comforts, when God cals for them; as being more willing that God should be glorysied in their (n) absence, then himselfe comforted in 9.10. their presence. If his comfort cannot be wrapt up in the glory. of God, he cares not for comforts, to He would

Phil.1.18.

would be nothing but what God would have him, and that he would willingly be(\*) though twere to lie forgotten and forfaken of all his friends and comforts all his dayes. He accounts it better to be preferved in brine, then to rot in Honey. He knowes that what ever his fare be, Jesus Christ will be Fellow-Commoner, and he doth not much care if he have no other company. Hee knows God loves him, (z) and what ever God doe to him

Ifai.43.20

him, or where ever he fend him, he will never hurt him. He sees abundance in wants; he sees injoyments in disappointments; health in sicknesse; life in death; and therefore is not (a) Sollicitous Ads 10. which be his case; but 23,14. with an holy carelede nesse trufts himselfe with Gods disposing. When he is at the highest, God is his triumph; and fo God is when he is at the lowest: He never is (b) happy but in his God, he never wants happineeffe (what

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d

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to

ever

ever befall him ) if he have his God.

#### IIII.

His Triumph over the World.

He glory of the world, which leads captive for many hearts, (c) takes no hold of his: for where would it enter? all his fenses are lockt up in his foule, and that's \* full of Christ, who keepes out all things else from coming

Gal.6.14.

\* Intus exiftens prohibet alinum. ing in. His eyes are like the sun-flowers which doe not open to every blaze; but onely to the light and heat of the Sunne of righteoufnesse. His eares are stopt from hearing (with delight) any found, but the speakings of God, and the fecret whispers of the spirit. His palate can rellish nothing like the heavenly Man. the feast of fat things which is in Christ Jesus. There is ro smell like the smell of Christs garments. And whatever he

he feels, 'tis but as Esan's hand, rough and hairy; beside the fmooth and filken, the white and fine-wrought linnen of the Saints. As for other things, what ever the world holds out to inveigle him withall, (d) he can paffe it by with an holy scorne. He is not at leifure to trifle away his time in playing with pebbles, having Iewels and Pearles to looke after. He hath seene the glory of the Lord, (e) and all other fhinings are but fha-

dowes

Heb.11.24.

Phil 3.8.

dowes in his eyes. That which others court with dazled eyes, he doth not account as worth a glance of his. The Sun which shines and gives light to him, doth [contrary to the naturall Sunne] datken earth, and make heaven only to be glorious. He knowes that God allowes the doggs under his tuble such bones to pick as the worldis; as for his part, he hath dainties to live upon, for Jesus Christ is his \* daily bread. 'Tis not Silver and Gold F4 which

agT G imia G 1 Cor. 1.

which he cals riches; tis not advancement which he cals honour; 'tis not learning which he cals wisdome; he can be ( yea he is ) (f) rich, honourable and wife without them, and all in Christ. He lookes on these things to be (as some say of the raine-bow ) a reflection of colours, not reall, as they appeare. All the beauty of the world 'tis but \* Skin- deep, a Sunneblast defaceth it; yea all the (g) glory of the world is in a continuall

Huxe.

\* Supersi-

1 Cor.7.31

fluxe, and (like time it selfe ) hath no other being, but a passing amay. All that the world hath is but nothing varnisht over; a Tohu and Bohu in a comely garbe; a meer chaos in an orderly dresse: 'tis but as a picture drawne in Sand or Ice, whose very ground hath little foundation. Tis a meere vanity, which if it be any thing is a fomething worse then nothing. (i) Pompe Ads 25.23 is but \* phansie; Gold sarmoia. is but \* dust; Fame is Fs but

James 1.10

PAUKU-MI-Keos.

Ens rationis

Ifai. 29 8.

but breth, and praise a blast; the worlds fweet is \* bitter; its love lovelesse; its splendor darkenesse ; its fulnesse emtinesse; its all nothing. If any thing more, 'tis [ \* Chimara-like]made up of thoughts. And a Saint can as well feed on the East-wind, as any of these things; which will all prove like the (k) dreamers feast, that fils the phansie, and leaves the stomach empty. \* Farewell world.

V.

His Triumph over pre-Sent injoyments.

He worst of Enemies that he hath to incounter with, is a self flattering heart 3 which would have him rest in what he hath received: but the spirit of God is stronger then selfe, and out workes yea workes out fuch base and carnall imaginations. So that he [fai.12,2, Ter.9,23.24 I Cor.1.31

he cannot build his Tabernacle here, because his mansions are in heaven. 'Tis not his light, but the God of light; 'tis not his comfort, but the God of comfort; tis not his graces, but the God of grace; 'tis not any thing beside God himselfe, wherein he can quiet and repose his foule. All his graces are but wedding attire; all his joy and consolation but weding cheare; he cannot be fully satisfied, till he come to injoy the marriage-bed the very bosome of God.

Alas! his fullest barnes of grace, which are the fruitfull harvest of the feed of God, are but gleanings to what he expects. His joyfull springs of delight which he here injoyes, are but leafe-casting Antumnes, nay but nipping winters, in comparison of that everlasting summer, which he lookes to injoy in an eternity of the funny shinings of Gods face upon him. His Sabbath dayes, wherein his foule keepes holy-day with God, are but

mi-

minutes in regard of that never ending Inbilee which he expecteth. He bath rivers of joy here, but he esteems them as a few drops in regard of that bottomlesse. Sea of god-injoyment, wherein he longs to bath his foule. His light is cleare and shining here; but the noon tide -Sun in its brightest lustre is but a darke vault to God and the lambe, (m) who is the light of that City to which he is hasting. Alas he hath but a sip of the over-flow-

Revel 21, 23.

iug Flagons, but a taste of the full tables of good cheare, which God hath provided and Christ is preparing to fet before him as an everlasting feast. He cannot but be pressing on \* to know that love which paffeth knowledge, and cannot be fatisfied till he come to apprehend God, as he is apprehended of God. He cannot rest any where but in heaven, where his faith shall be feeing and his hope poffession. Nay 'tis not heaven, were it any thing beside

τιμί ἐσερβάλλεσα, τῆς γιώτι. «ς ά τάπιω Phil 3.8. beside God-injoyment, that could terminate the boundlesse
appetite of his longing
soule: For tis not
God for heaven, but
heaven for God;
(n) yea that heaven
which is God who is the
heaven of heaven that he
lookes after.

Pfal. 16. 11. & 17.15.

Col. 3. 11.

'Tis God, onely God;
(o) in all, without all,
and beyond all, that is
his all. Here he is at
rest, now he is swallowed up in satisfaction, and nothing can intermiddle with his joy;
he rejoyceth in the
Lord,

# The Triumph of assurance.

119

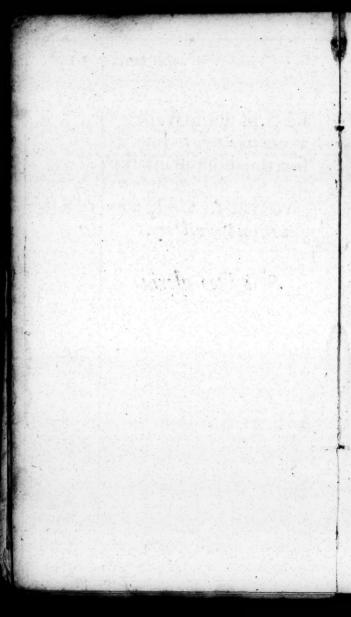
Lord, (p) by whom; he is in all these things a conquerour: but as for the honour of the triumph, he meanes to give that to God, who gave him the victory.

Rom.8.37.

1 Cor.15.

Soli Deo gloria.

FINIS.



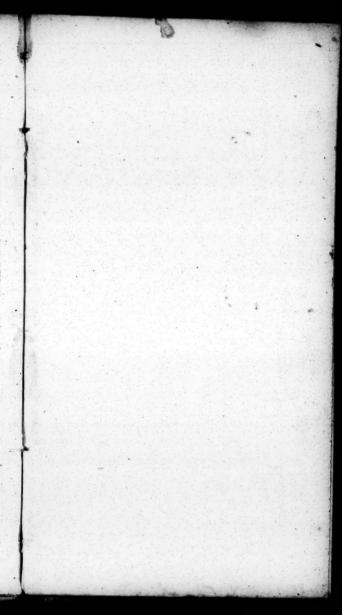


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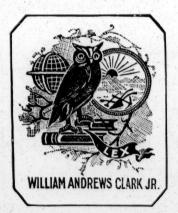
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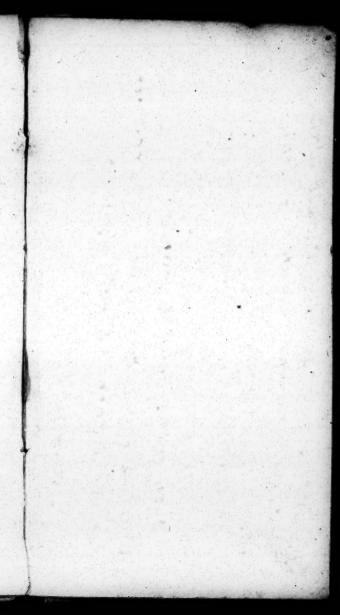
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HILLIER-BARRY.-Sept. 27, at Mocollup Churc Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Water Lismore, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon o and by the Rev. Thomas Little Horneck, Incumbent or denoted by the Rev. Thomas bittle Horness, the analysis of lup. Lieut. Colonel George Edward Hillier. C.B., late Insp. General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to Olivia Maria Barwidow of James Barry, Esq., D.L. of Ballyclough, co. C. and only daughter of the late Francis Drew, Esq., D.L. Mocollup Castle, co. Waterford.